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# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

**FBIS-AFR-91-223**  
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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-223

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## Djibouti

### Government Said 'Not Opposed' to Democratization

AB1811220091 Paris AFP in French 2037 GMT  
18 Nov 91

[Text] Djibouti, 18 Nov (AFP)—The acting foreign minister of Djibouti, Mr. Ali Mahamade, said today that his government "was not opposed to any democratization," according to Djibouti national television.

The minister said this at a meeting with representatives of international organizations in Djibouti, according to the announcer of the French national television news program. This is the first time that a member of the Djibouti Government—which has been fighting an Afar rebellion in the northern districts of the country for the past eight days,—has publicly made mention of democratizing the political structures. "This is a good sign," an Afar opponent told AFP.

For the past two days, the military situation in the north of the country has remained stable. The guerrillas have captured all the small posts situated in the mountains, while the Djibouti national Army is still holding the towns of Tadjoura and Obock.

The town of Djibouti was calm this evening, and streets in the central part of the town were more deserted than last week. Young police recruits armed with batons were seen patrolling the streets. The French troops have been in their barracks since 2100 local time.

## Kenya

### Government Implicates U.S. Envoy in Failed Rally

#### Foreign Minister Says Ambassador 'Racist'

AB1811190091 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT  
18 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Nov 18 (AFP)—Kenyan Foreign Minister Wilson Ndolo Ayah on Monday [18 November] branded U.S. Ambassador Smith Hempstone a racist with the attitudes of a "slave owner" and implied that he should quit Kenya because he had openly backed a pro-democracy movement.

The Kenyan Government blamed the United States at the weekend for "masterminding" an attempt by opponents of President Daniel arap Moi's single-party rule to hold an unlicensed rally that was crushed by armed riot police. A government statement said the demonstrators were drugged and implied that foreign diplomats had handed out drugs. [passage omitted]

Ayah said he had told the U.S. ambassador the government was unhappy with him because he had been personally involved in the opposition but had "left it to the ambassador's conscience to guide him" (on whether he should leave).

He said the ambassador was a racist. "He is an arrogant man, and he's got contempt for Africans, black men, and his attitude towards Africans is that of slave owner, someone who wants to guide the Africans for what they should do ... He has no respect even for the head of state of this country." [passage omitted]

The ambassador has repeatedly come under attack from Kenyan politicians and media because of his blunt warnings that U.S. aid will increasingly be linked with multi-party democracy and human rights.

The Kenyan Government accused the U.S. Embassy of trying to smuggle opposition activists to the banned rally in Nairobi on Saturday, but Hempstone dismissed that allegation as "a lot of bullfeathers."

Ayah said the stocky, white-bearded Republican ambassador was like U.S. novelist Ernest Hemingway who, he said, "liked Kenya for its elephants" and despised its people. [passage omitted]

Ayah said he had spoken to seven foreign envoys to express concern about the activities of some diplomats. The behaviour of some ambassadors in Kenya who had started taking sides on issues that did not concern them, he said, was not in line with diplomatic norms.

### More on Ayah's Remarks

AB1811211591 Nairobi KNA in English 1525 GMT  
18 Nov 91

[Text] Nairobi 18 Nov (KNA)— The government this afternoon said that it had noticed certain behaviour on the part of some ambassadors which were not in line with the normal diplomatic behaviour.

Addressing both local and international press corps in his office this afternoon, after meeting with diplomatic heads of seven missions accredited to Kenya, the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation [words indistinct] cases the ambassadors had tended to be advocates of issues which concerns. [sentence as received]

[Foreign Minister] Mr. Ayah said that the embassies had taken the line that Kenyans cannot be talked to through the government, but said that Kenya, while being friendly to all nations with diplomatic missions in the country, welcomed views which must be given in politeness and through the diplomatic channel.

On discussions he held with the United States ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Smith Hempstone, Mr. Ayah told the envoy that the government was unhappy with his personal behavior as he had shown that he was arrogant, has contempt for Africans as black men and behaves as a slave owner.

Ayah said that he told Mr. Hempstone that he had no respect for [the] Kenyan head of state and that he had personally been involved in abetting dissident activities

in Kenya. "We regret that the United States could have chosen a man of your calibre to represent the United States in Kenya".

The minister said that he had it on authority from the United States that the U.S. does not want its representative in Kenya to be contemptuous towards the head of state and the people of Kenya, adding that these actions were personal to Smith Hempstone himself.

He said that the government had left it upon Mr. Hempstone's own conscience to guide him to mend his ways which are in the least deplorable. Adding that Kenya was monitoring the situation but in case it was necessary, further action might be taken against the ambassador.

He assured pressmen that no damage in the relationship between Kenya and the United States had occurred. "We welcome dialogue but will not accept among us anybody who feels that Kenyans need to be taught," Mr. Ayah said.

He concluded, "Mr. Hempstone has once said that he loved Kenya, but his love for Kenya is like that of (?loving) birds or wild animals".

#### **Party Official: U.S. Wishes 'Bloodshed'**

*AB1811212791 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0600 GMT 18 Nov 91*

[Text] The Mombasa District Kenya African National Union [KANU] chairman, Mr. Shariff Nassir, has said that the U.S. Embassy's support for the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD] members during Saturday's abortive meeting was not in line with international code of conduct. Mr. Nassir made the remarks during a brief stopover at Malindi from Lamu [both north of Mombasa] where he had attended a KANU rally to foster unity in coast province. Mr. Nassir observed that the action of some diplomats and the part they played in FORD's abortive meeting in Nairobi clearly indicated that the Americans did not wish Kenya peace but bloodshed.

#### **Press Reviews Abortive Rally**

*AB1911063091 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 18 Nov 91*

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] All the three English dailies lead with different stories. The "KENYA TIMES" lead story is a call by Kenya African National Union [KANU] [secretary-general Joseph Kamotho] yesterday that all foreigners involved in organizing the abortive Saturday meeting called by members of the unregistered Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD] be expelled from the country. The paper reports that the Mombasa KANU branch has resolved to hold a demonstration outside the American Consulate in Mombasa to protest the role played by the American Embassy in the matter. [passage omitted]

Another report carried by all the three dailies heads "City Calm as Security Men Patrol [this is the headline in the "KENYA TIMES"]". The city of Nairobi remained peaceful following the restoration of law and order in the residential areas near Kamukunji grounds where an unlicensed meeting organized by the members of the illegal organization FORD aborted following swift action by the security forces. Business premises closed on Saturday were reopened.

"Muite, Shikuku in Local Courts Today" reads the banner headline on the "DAILY NATION". Lawyer Paul Muite, former legislator Martin Shikuku and their three political associates are due to appear in district courts today following their dramatic arrest in connection with Saturday's aborted public rally.

"Envoys Deny Role in Failed Meeting" reads another story on page one of the "NATION". Three diplomatic missions yesterday denied they played any role in Saturday's abortive meeting at the Kamukunji grounds. The three, the USA, Germany and Sweden, also denied allegations that they distributed drugs and money to the youth and children prior to the meeting.

The banner headline on "THE STANDARD" is attributed to veteran politician, Masinde Muliro, a founder member of the unregistered organization FORD. The paper reports Muliro yesterday defended foreign embassies against accusations they were involved in the movement's abortive rally at Kamukunji in Nairobi. He was talking to reporters in Kitale [western Kenya]. [passage omitted]

#### **Efforts Underway To Enhance Relations With Uganda**

*EA1511221391 Nairobi KNA in English 0938 GMT 14 Nov 91*

[Text] Nakuru, 14 Nov (KNA)—Following the recent Uganda meeting [on 9 November] between President Daniel arap Moi and his Uganda counterpart, Yoweri Museveni, Kenya has embarked on steps to enhance good neighbourliness and border relations between the two countries, the Rift Valley provincial commissioner Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Haji has said.

Speaking to KNA in his Nakuru office today, Mr. Haji said that following the meeting, President Moi directed that arrangements be immediately made to implement decisions arrived at the meeting. The provincial commissioner said, accordingly, he has written to the border district commissioners in West Pokot, Trans-nzoia and Turkana, instructing them to arrange for a joint meeting between them and their Uganda counterparts at a date and venue to be decided upon later. The meeting will be opened by the provisional commissioner personally and



the agenda will be "steps to enhance good neighbourliness and border relations between the two countries".

**Moi Receives Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Message**

*EA1611084491 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 14 Nov 91*

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, received a special message from President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania. The message was delivered to President Moi by the Tanzanian minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Mr. Ahmed Hassan Diriah. The message touched on strengthening cooperation among the three sister East African states—Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

On receiving the message, President Moi emphasized the need to speed up arrangements to ensure there was better and stronger socioeconomic relations in the region. Referring to the meeting he held last week with President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda in Jinja, President Moi urged those involved to make every effort so that all requirements are implemented for the common good of peoples in East Africa. [passage omitted]

**Moi, Entourage To Visit Ethiopia 19 Nov**

*AB1811213591 Nairobi KNA in English 1145 GMT 18 Nov 91*

[Text] Nairobi 18 Nov (KNA)—President Daniel arap Moi is to make an official visit to Ethiopia tomorrow, Tuesday [19 November]. According to a statement from the Office of the President, President Moi and his entourage, which includes several cabinet ministers and senior government officials, will depart from Jomo Kenyatta international airport shortly before 9.15 in the morning [0615 GMT] for Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital.

**Somalia**

**Reportage on Factional Fighting, Apparent Takeover**

**AFP: President Flees; Italians Hostage**

*AB1811154591 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 18 Nov 91*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Nov 18 (AFP)—Interim Somali President Ali Mahdi Mohamed fled the capital Mogadishu on Monday after 48 hours of clashes between rival factions of the ruling United Somali Congress (USC), sources contacted from here said. USC military chief General Mohamed Farah Haideed appeared to have won control of the capital, they said. They said the Italian Embassy had been sacked but the 12 diplomats there had found refuge with the medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres [Doctors Without Borders].

(In Rome, Somali refugee sources said everybody in the embassy had been taken hostage by Haideed's men and were apparently moved to his headquarters. They included counsellor Gianfranco Colognato but ambassador Mario Sica was in Nairobi.)

Within the Hawiye confederation which forms the backbone of the USC, the Abgal clan is backing Ali Mahdi and the Habr Gedir Saad is supporting Haideed. The USC won power last January when they ousted the long-time authoritarian ruler Mohamed Siad Barre. [passage omitted]

**BBC Reports on Events, Developments**

*MB1811162991 London BBC World Service in English 1517 GMT 18 Nov 91*

[Telephone interview with BBC correspondent Peter Biles in Nairobi by Robin White on 18 November; from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems that General Mohamed Farah Haideed may have overthrown his archrival, the interim president of Somalia, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed. If so, it would be the latest development to the bitter power struggle between the two men which has been going on for many months and has disrupted the capital, Mogadishu. On the line to Nairobi, Robin White asked Peter Biles, who has been monitoring the situation, what his information was.

[Begin recording] [Biles] Well, according to people who were listening to the radio in Mogadishu this afternoon, information has been relayed by them to the effect that General Haideed has been on the radio claiming to have taken control and to have ousted Mr. Ali Mahdi.

Now, I have to say that we have been unable to monitor the radio from here in Nairobi and therefore there is no absolute confirmation of that and indeed no confirmation of the authenticity of the claim, but it would appear that, at the very least, General Haideed is in control of the radio station.

[White] How much fighting has there been over the weekend?

[Biles] I think there has been some fairly heavy fighting. It appears to have erupted about lunchtime on Sunday [17 November] afternoon with heavy artillery. Also, General Haideed is said to have been using anti-aircraft guns over the airport and [word indistinct] deterrent to stop the possibility of any planes coming in. Earlier Mr. Ali Mahdi has been trying to reposition some of his troops and [words indistinct] going on in that area, not very far from the airport, and around a major intersection called the Kilometer Four Roundabout. The fighting appears to have been very heavy [words indistinct] in the area between Kilometer Four and the port, that is along the coastline, and also very close to a hotel called (Maca Almakarama) Hotel, which is actually owned by Mr. Ali Mahdi.

[White] What do you think sparked off what appears to be this final showdown between the two men?

[Biles] Well, there are various theories. One is that Mr. Ali Mahdi, whose administration really has been paralyzed for some time now and he has exerted no real authority in Mogadishu. One theory is that he wanted to put on a show of strength and to gain the upper hand and position his people in key areas of the city. The other is that Mr. Ali Mahdi was expecting a [words indistinct] because he wanted to make sure the [words indistinct] obvious was doing his best [words indistinct]. [end recording]

### **Calm Reportedly Returns to Mogadishu**

AB1911103591 Paris AFP in French 0840 GMT  
19 Nov 91

[Text] Nairobi, 19 Nov (AFP)—Humanitarian sources contacted from Nairobi reported calm in Mogadishu this morning, a day after General Mohamed Farah Haideed seized power. It appears there were only two small pockets of resistance in the north of the city.

Meanwhile, President Ali Mahdi Mohamed's fate is unknown. According to rumors, he has arrived at the village of Warshiikh, about 30 km north of the capital, which is the stronghold of the Abgal clan to which he belongs, the same source reported. This return to calm should enable the reopening of the Mogadishu Airport today. Several humanitarian organizations including the International Red Cross Committee and Medecins Sans Frontieres [MSF—Doctors Without Borders] in Nairobi are awaiting this reopening in order to send drugs and hospital personnel to the Somali capital.

Furthermore, 18, repeat 18, employees of the Italian Embassy, which was ransacked by the men of Gen. Haideed who had disapproved of their action, are still taking refuge at the MSF local headquarters. Meanwhile, the Italian ambassador to Somalia, Mario Sica, is in Nairobi. It is not probable that Mr. Sica will return to Mogadishu because the Executive Committee of the United Somali Congress, which is under General Haideed's control, asked last month in Rome for the replacement of Mr. Sica, who it accused of interfering in Somalia's internal affairs and of corruption.

Rome, very reliable sources stated, is examining the possibility of evacuating the refugee embassy employees to Medina Hospital.

### **Ali Mahdi Said 'Massing Troops'**

AB1911111091 Paris AFP in English 1058 GMT  
19 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Nov 19 (AFP)—Ousted Somali leader Ali Mahdi Mohamed was reported Tuesday to be massing troops north of Mogadishu in a bid to reverse the takeover on Monday by General Mohamed Farah Haideed.

Somali movements in Nairobi said Ali Mahdi could count on up to 10,000 volunteers for a counter offensive on the capital now controlled almost entirely by Haideed's forces, according to reports reaching here. [passage omitted]

The airport, closed since the weekend, was expected to reopen on Tuesday, according to foreign aid organizations in Nairobi who said they were waiting for flights to resume to send personnel and medicine into Somalia.

Fighting erupted on Saturday between rival clans within the USC [United Somali Congress] with the Abgals backing Ali Mahdi and the Habr Gedir Saad clan supporting Haideed. Both clans are part of the Hawiye confederation which forms the backbone of the USC.

### **Aid Official on Mogadishu Situation**

AB1911124091 London BBC World Service in English  
0630 GMT 19 Nov 91

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The struggle between rival factions of Somalia's United Somali Congress reached a climax yesterday with the ousting of interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed by his arch rival, General Mohamed Farah Haideed. The two men and their supporters have been battling it out in the capital, Mogadishu, since the start of the year. The last serious clash took place in September when hundreds of people were reportedly killed on both sides. With communications with Mogadishu difficult, reliable information has been hard to come by. However, my colleague, Rick Wells, managed to get through to David Shiller, field director for the Save the Children Fund in Mogadishu. He asked him what the situation was in the city.

[Begin recording] [Shiller] Well, the situation seems to have calmed down considerably. We have heard through the radio announcements that Ali Mahdi has been toppled by Haideed. Since then the fighting seems to have quietened somewhat, although there are still some shelling on the (?far side of the capital), that it very small in number and quite erratic.

[Wells] Could you describe what has actually been happening over the past 48 hours or so. Apparently there has been quite a lot of shooting.

[Shiller] Yes, there has been heavy fighting; the fighting was concentrated around [name indistinct] area in the south of Mogadishu to begin with, and then it moved more toward the center of town. While the fighting was concentrated here there were several shells that were falling quite close to where we were staying. But, as I said, the fighting moved more toward the center of town and now seems to be concentrated to the north, although it has quietened down a lot now.

[Wells] Presumably, there has been very little movement by ordinary people in the town. Have you been able to get out at all yourself?

[Shiller] Yes, this afternoon (?the fighting) was at only one small area; we were able to move around the western part of town [words indistinct] of much of the conflict. There is a limited amount of movement around the town apart from that. The biggest concern about the movement is people have been able to reach hospitals which are unfortunately mainly situated in the south.

[Wells] Apart from what you heard on Radio Mogadishu, is there anything else to indicate that Ali Mahdi has, indeed, either fled or been toppled.

[Shiller] Radio Mogadishu is one source, but obviously the [words indistinct] all around town, and we keep our ears close to the ground and through our expatriate and local staff, particularly our local staff who do know what is going on, and what we have heard from them seems to confirm what we receive on Radio Mogadishu at the moment.

[Wells] Do they say where Ali Mahdi might have gone?

[Shiller] No, they do not. (?It's clear) he has not been caught, but where he is no one seems to know. [end recording]

## Tanzania

### New, Opposition Political Party Announced

AB1511181791 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 13 Nov 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Tanzania has been one of the smaller African countries to go down on the road to a multiparty political system. The pressures inside the country have been

steadily building up and now a new political party has been launched to oppose the ruling CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi—Revolutionary Party]. It is called the Civic Party and it is led by James Mapalala. From Dar es Salaam Adamusu Kelo telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Mr. Mapalala, who has been heading the Civil and Legal Rights Movement, told me this afternoon that since the government had refused registration of his movement, he had decided to declare a fully fledged political party. The government, he said, had always regarded human rights groups as political opposition in spite of the fact that Tanzania is a signatory of human rights covenants.

Mr. Mapalala, who was detained for 18 months from November 1986 and subsequently sent on an internal exile for another 16 months for advocating political pluralism, claims to have 713,000 followers. We have realized, he said, that we cannot fight for human rights without having political power.

When I asked him whether he is not worried that he could be breaking the law since Tanzania is still constitutionally a one-party state, he said, times are changing, and he added, Tanzania is now a de facto multiparty state. The bill on rights, he claimed supersedes those sections in the Constitution which are for a one-party political system.

The Civic Movement is the second political party to be formed in Tanzania. Last week, Chief Abdallah Fundekeda announced that he would formally launch his political party, the Union for Multiparty Democracy, on January the 12th. Chief Fundekeda said that Tanzanians are tired after enduring three decades of arbitrary rule under which legitimate dissent was equated to treason. [end recording]



**German Deputy Foreign Minister Promises Support***MB1911115591 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1032 GMT 19 Nov 91*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 19 SAPA—Germany wanted to support the new South Africa as a new South Africa would have a tremendous stabilising effect on neighbouring countries, the German deputy minister of foreign affairs, Helmut Schafer, said in Pretoria on Tuesday.

He told a news conference that he and President F. W. de Klerk jointly addressed after meeting at the Union Buildings that they had discussed the forthcoming constitutional negotiation process.

Mr Schafer said he was optimistic this process would be successful. A market economy would be the only way to get the economy going, he added.

Mr De Klerk said they had held a constructive discussion and had "focused quite strongly on economic matters, and the need for South Africa to have a strong economy so we will be able to afford the tremendous investment that we will have to make in socio-economic development".

The German embassy said earlier Mr Schafer expected to meet African National Congress President Nelson Mandela on Wednesday.

He will conclude his visit to South Africa with a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg on November 23.

**Democratic Party National Congress Opens 15 Nov****De Beer Urges Unity; Reelected Leader***MB1511144091 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100  
GMT 15 Nov 91*

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] has called for a government of national unity.

In his opening address to the National Congress of the DP in Cape Town today, the leader Dr. Zach de Beer, stressed the need for stability before the wave of crime and violence could subside in this country. He said a government of national unity would help bring about the stability which would lead to investment, job creation and reduced crime and violence. Dr. de Beer said President F.W. de Klerk and the president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, should be working together to bring about a constitutional settlement and stability, investment, economic growth and jobs instead of hurling insults at each other.

He said the DP would work towards a government of national unity. Dr. de Beer was unanimously reelected leader of the party.

Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer says firm action will be taken in future against party members who make

public demonstrations of their affection for other competing organizations. Dr. de Beer said this also applied to members who criticized one another in public.

Referring to the violence in South Africa, he said despite the need for a stronger police force the cause of the violence could be attributed largely to unemployment.

**Proposals for Multiparty Talks Discussed***MB1511180891 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1500  
GMT 15 Nov 91*

[Text] The Democratic Party says that the details of a new constitution should be decided at a constitutional conference with delegates elected on the basis of proportional representation.

At the National DP Congress in Cape Town today, it was agreed that a multiparty conference should reach agreement on the principles for a new constitution before a constitutional conference was elected.

The multiparty conference would also have to decide on the form and functions of the transitional governing authority, on the position of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, and on the drawing up of a transitional bill of rights.

The DP said that the constitutional conference, made up of about 200 members, should sit only as long as it took to negotiate a new constitution.

**Further on Multiparty Talks Discussion***MB1611110591 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR  
in English 16 Nov 91 pp 1, 2*

[Article by Ben MacLennan and Martin Challenor: "DP in Crucial Shift on Constitution"]

[Text] Cape Town—The Democratic Party has come out firmly in favour of an elected constitutional conference as the mechanism for drawing up a new constitution.

This puts the party's thinking broadly in line with the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], which have long held that only an elected body would have the necessary legitimacy to draw up a constitution acceptable to the majority of South Africans.

And there are indications that even some senior people in the National Party [NP] are beginning to see merit in an elected body drawing up the new constitution.

Up to now the NP has firmly maintained that parties taking part in the all-party talks should draw up the new constitution.

A policy document adopted at the DP's national congress at Sea Point in Cape Town yesterday proposes that the conference, of about 200 members, be elected by universal adult franchise on a basis of proportional party representation.

Veteran DP campaigner Colin Egin, in what one delegate described as his best political speech yet, swung the delegates in favour of the elected constitutional conference idea.

Mr. Egin was backed by MPs Dene Smuts (Groote Schuur), Peter Gastrow (Durban Central) and Kobus Jordaan (Umtshala).

They were opposed by MPs Douglas Gibson (Hillbrow), Roger Hulley (Constantia) and Tony Leon (Houghton), who are argued that the DP was too small to win a place in an elected constitutional conference.

But an overwhelming majority of delegates backed Mr. Egin in what many said was the most crucial decision taken by the DP this year.

The document says the DP wants to see a Multi-Party Conference (MPC) or all-party conference established as the principal agent for managing the transition to a new government.

The MPC would agree on the principles on which a new constitution should be based, and the constitutional conference would be bound to adhere to these. The final constitution would have to be accepted in a national referendum.

Addressing the congress on the proposals, Mr. Egin said a constitutional conference would give the people of South Africa an opportunity to identify their parties and leaders in free and fair elections, which they had not yet had the chance to do.

There was an element of risk in this process, but after the experience of democratic elections in Namibia and Zambia "we should have faith in the maturity of South Africa's people."

"Given that opportunity, I believe there's a greater risk of peace breaking out than of violence continuing."

Mr. Egin said the constitutional conference would not be a government-in-waiting but would go out of office as soon as it had performed its task.

The policy document proposes that a transitional government be established as the product of "agreement" by the MPC.

Its objectives would include promoting even-handed and impartial stewardship of key government functions, the broadcast media and the security forces. It would also help to contain violence.

Mrs Smuts said that in view of South Africa's "devious past constitutional record" there should be a clean break with the past.

Having a constitution drawn up by a constitutional conference, rather than by an MPC, would provide this.

"We do not ask for saints, but we do say that an MPC comprising all sorts of tri-cameral and homeland parties, representing not so much shades of opinion as shady

opinion—I refer to the percentage polls—is not sufficiently worthy to create the true South Africa."

Squabbling between the ANC and the NP would make this worse, she added.

The constitution agreed upon would have to go before the country in referendum.

—The congress also resolved to establish commissions to explore ways of compensating those who had lost land or property as a result of apartheid injustice, and of effecting affirmative action in the civil service.

### SACP Ties Debated at 16 Nov Session

MB1611134091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1017 GMT 16 Nov 91

[By Ben MacLennan]

[Text] Cape Town Nov 16 SAPA—In a fiery debate in which the SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] was described as "political cockroaches" the Democratic Party congress in Cape Town on Saturday rejected a call to sever all associations with any party that had links to the SACP.

During the debate, the MP for Hillbrow Mr Lester Fuchs, said he "would be lying if he said he was not perturbed by statements by his colleagues that DP-MPs should be free to accompany their ANC spouses or children to ANC functions".

Under discussion was a motion from the DP's eastern Transvaal youth branch that the DP "will not form any alliances with, or be associated with, any party or organisation which has links with the SACP".

The MP for Claremont in the Cape, Mr Jan van Eck, moved an amendment which was adopted by the congress, reading simply that the DP not align with any party "which is pursuing objectives contrary to those of the DP".

Moving the amendment, Mr van Eck said he believed in freedom of speech and association—which Communism had tried to suppress.

The motion was not aimed at the SACP.

"It is trying to prevent this party from continuing the interaction it has had with the ANC."

Supporting the amendment, Mr Graham H McIntosh, a delegate of Klip River, who is a former MP, said Communists were "political cockroaches, the sort of people who cannot stand the light."

"In a real sense, the Communists are the Jimmy Swagarts of South African politics, clinging to a dumb fundamentalism while they are morally bankrupt."

However he did not believe the congress should lay down preconditions to its leadership on who the DP should cooperate with or not.

The SACP was going to become increasingly irrelevant. "They are vile. We have nothing in common, but to be prescriptive is not going to be helpful at all."

Mr Fuchs said the SACP had threatened and continued to threaten peace and prosperity in South Africa.

"We cannot and should not align or associate with a party whose policies, if implemented, will surely bring misery and damnation."

In a further amendment—which was voted down—Mr Mike Moriarty, a delegate of Hillbrow, urged congress to call on the ANC to "purge all Communists from its structures".

The national vice chairman of the DP Youth, Mr Colin Douglas, said the eastern Transvaal motion had been motivated by the "gross intimidation" of new recruits to the DP in black areas by people purporting to be ANC supporters, and by the totally unsatisfactory reaction of the ANC to complaints about this.

"The message that has to be given to leadership from this congress is that the time of holding back from criticising the ANC must now be over.

"It's a question of survival of democracy in South Africa. If the DP can't form new branches without having its own private armies to defend its members, there is no prospect for democracy in South Africa."

The congress also adopted a resolution, moved by Mr Douglas on behalf of the western Cape youth branch, that empowers the DP National Executive to enter into an alliance or coalition with another party on an interim basis "in case of emergency" but requires the decision to be ratified by a full congress.

### Action Urged on Obstacles to Peace

MB1611150691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1413 GMT 16 Nov 91

[Text] Cape Town Nov 16 SAPA—The Democratic Party has called on the government and all other parties to give serious attention to resolving certain matters still hindering the peace process, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

According to a resolution to this effect adopted by the DP Congress in Cape Town on Saturday, these matters include the carrying of cultural or traditional weapons and the issue of private armies.

The resolution also reconfirms the DP's commitment to the rule of law and repudiates calls for the release of awaiting-trial prisoners on political grounds.

In motivating the resolution, Mr Peter Gastrow of Durban Central said the DP's peace management proposals had formed the basis of the National Peace Accord and its structures.

### Clash Over Mass Mobilization Actions

MB1611154091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1453 GMT 16 Nov 91

[By Ben MacLennan]

[Text] Cape Town Nov 16 SAPA—Democratic Party MPs clashed sharply on the acceptability of mass mobilisation campaigns when the issue was debated at the party's national congress in Cape Town on Saturday.

The congress adopted a compromise motion by the MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, calling on all political groups to ensure that violence and intimidation did not result from political meetings and campaigns.

But this was followed by a debate on a motion from the Hillbrow constituency asking the DP to "note with concern" the ANC/SACP/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] mass mobilisation campaign, and to encourage them to abandon it.

Such campaigns, the motion said, degenerated into "thuggery, intimidation and violence".

"Mass mobilisation is a very real threat to peace and prosperity in our country," said Hillbrow MP Mr Lester Fuchs.

The MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley, said there was a crucial difference between peaceful protest and mass action which included intimidation, violence and other methods.

"We cannot tolerate mass action. This is not the method of the DP and not the method of democracy," said Mr Hulley.

The MP from Wynberg, Mr Robin Carlisle, said South Africans were living on the edge of anarchy.

"Encouraging the ANC to abandon its mass mobilisation is surely the least position the party can take."

Introducing an amendment, the MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, said the process of democratisation had not progressed to the extent that the extra-parliamentary groups believed they were able to substitute conventional political action for mass action.

He proposed the DP continue to monitor mass mobilisation campaigns "with a view to identifying and exposing individual groupings and agents", who caused violence during these campaigns.

South Africa had become one of the most intolerant and violent communities on earth, but in 90 percent of cases where mass action turned violent, those responsible were not the people who had organised the event, or were there for the right reasons.

He was sharply rebuked by front-bencher Dr Denis Worrall when he said he accepted that there were times when white farmers such as those who protested in the Transvaal this year, and black families whose members had been killed, had no recourse other than mass action.



"It supprises me to hear Jan (van Eck) says he approves of what happened in (the farmers protest) Pretoria", said Dr Worrall.

"The farmers disrupted the city. We as a party of the rule of law do not approve of things like that."

If one recognised mass mobilisation as a permissible disruptive action, one had to allow the same right to the rightwing and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], which would put enormous strain on the security forces.

The MP for Sandton and DP representative on the National Peace Committee, Mr Dave Dalling, said black South Africans still did not have a vote and the National Party still implemented major changes without consulting the people.

"Till democracy is in place, I believe that mass mobilisation is a legitimate part of the democratic process."

#### **Party Leaders on Federalism, Contributions**

*MB1611202591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 16 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] Springboks or not, the name of South Africa's official sporting teams, its flags and emblems, came under discussion at the Democratic Party [DP] National Congress in Cape Town. [passage omitted]

[Begin video report] [SABC reporter Conrad Burke] The Democratic Party's constitutional proposals anchor sovereignty in the constitution and include a judicial review and a bill of rights expressed in terms of the rights of the individual. The party's constitutional spokesman, Dr. Denis Worrall, stressed federalism as the keystone of free government.

[Worrall] Federalism is described as the base, as the keystone of free government by certain constitutional authorities. Constitutional authorities recently who have looked at the South African situation like (Donald Harvard) for instance, and (Arend Luiperd), believe that federalism is a desirable system of government in the South African situation.

[Burke] Party leader, Dr. Zack de Beer, said it was imperative now that all South Africans worked together to get the country and the economy back into shape and undo the damage caused by four decades of apartheid.

[De Beer] The Democratic Party comes closer than any other substantial political group to being able to achieve trust to the left, and trust to the right. Here lies the unique nature of our contribution to peace and to recovery. This is why South Africa calls us to make that contribution. We must be strong in order to do it.

[Burke] That's the challenge this congress has given the Democratic Party. By opting for an elected constitutional conference, the party has committed itself to broadening and strengthening its support base as a top priority. [end recording]

#### **ANC Intimidation of Black Members Revealed**

*MB1811133191 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Nov 91 pp 1, 2*

[Unattributed report: "DP Democratic Party Delegates Allege ANC African National Congress Intimidation"]

[Text] Cape Town—ANC supporters had burnt down houses belonging to black DP members, attacked them and prevented them writing exams in Transvaal and [Orange] Free State townships, delegates to the DP's national congress said at the weekend.

Despite the public tensions within the party over some MPs' links with the ANC, the DP emerged from its two-day national congress convinced that it should remain an independent force and that it would grow next year.

Hillbrow MP Lester Fuchs said he had seen how DP members were prevented from writing exams at [word indistinct] near Lydenburg because they belonged to the DP. And the DP chairman's house had been burnt down.

Welkom delegate Rhett Kahn said DP members had been attacked in Thabong in Welkom and the houses of two members' had been burnt down in another township nearby.

The group of MPs strongly opposed to closer links between the party and the ANC suffered a setback at the congress.

Although the congress discussions were free of blatant tension, it was clear that these MPs had little support.

Delegates made it clear they had had enough of the public conflicts between MPs and that they rejected alliances or coalitions with other political groupings at this stage.

On Saturday [16 November] morning Fuchs threatened to bring caucus tensions out into the open.

Fuchs said he was "most perturbed" by his colleagues' statement that "the aim of the DP should be to take our membership into the ANC, that the DP should be in alliance with the ANC, that DP members should be at liberty to accompany their spouses or children to ANC functions and that the DP should join the ANC in asking the U.S. to threaten to reimpose sanctions."

DP leader Zach de Beer said in his closing address: "The DP comes closer than any other substantial political group to being able to achieve trust to the left and to the right. Here lies the unique nature of our contribution to peace and to recovery." Delegates gave him a standing ovation.

**Manpower Minister Supports Negotiations in Labor***MB0811115991 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1020 GMT 8 Nov 91*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 8 SAPA—Manpower Minister Eli Louw said on Friday he supported far-reaching recommendations to make the National Manpower Commission (NMC) broadly representative of at least major employer and union organisations.

He told a news conference in Pretoria he also supported an NMC recommendation that it be restructured to find as much consensus as possible on labour policy.

"This implies that there should be negotiation regarding labour policy within the NMC to attain such consensus."

Such negotiation could not, however, be binding on him or the government, Mr Louw said.

Mr Louw said he had also told the NMC that labour legislation would always be considered by the NMC before submission to parliament.

Regarding the NMC's view that it should consist of about 25 members, in the proportion of 10 employers, 10 employees and 5 independents, Mr Louw said the NMC should be as small as possible, while still accommodating different views and interests.

Members should enjoy the confidence of their organisations and Mr Louw was prepared to appoint members nominated and also to release members if requested to do so by the organisation concerned.

The state as employer should not be represented on the NMC but Mr Louw was prepared to submit for consideration to government that the commission for administration, in respect of matters and employees falling within its jurisdiction, on request interact with the NMC technical committees. Such interaction would in no way bind the state.

Mr Louw said the Department of Manpower could participate in NMC proceedings in an advisory capacity with a view to providing information, but their participation could not bind him or the government.

He supported the principle that all submissions to the Department of Manpower on NMC recommendations be made available for public scrutiny except if a person or organisation specifically requested that his identity be protected.

"The future composition and role of existing bodies such as the NMC—whether advisory, negotiating or even part of the legislative process—will most probably be determined by a representative political forum," said Mr Louw.

**Cabinet Approves Act 'In Principle'***MB0811520091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1050 GMT 8 Nov 91*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 8 SAPA—The Cabinet has approved in principle the National Manpower Commission's [NMC]

recommendation that the Labour Relations Act [LRA] and the Wage Act be made applicable to agriculture, Manpower Minister Mr Eli Louw said on Friday.

The widest possible consultation and consensus seeking would take place to accommodate the special circumstances of agriculture, he said at a press conference in Pretoria.

The final decision on how these acts would be made applicable was subject to this process of consultation.

Regarding the Wage Act he said he had considered as reasonable the majority recommendation that it should be extended to agriculture, but with the proviso that its application be delayed for 24 months after approval by parliament.

"It seems advisable to give the agricultural industry a fair opportunity to negotiate their own conditions of employment."

Under the LRA he said the NMC's recommendation that there should be provision in the act for no-strike agreements under certain circumstances was acceptable.

He said the dispute settlement machinery should provide for more informal, simplified and less rigid procedures to facilitate the conciliation process.

The concept of a special court as a simplified and less expensive alternative to the industrial court was acceptable for the settlement of disputes between farmers and farmworkers.

"It will have to be accepted, however, that due to practical considerations there will have to be a phasing in period," he said.

In principle the NMC recommendation that a code of fair and unfair labour practices be drafted and given legal effect was also acceptable, but the most effective way of doing so would have to be fully investigated.

Government agreed it was necessary to launch an extensive information programme to inform agriculture about the requirements of such legislation.

Mr Louw said the department was processing comments received on the NMC proposals and amendment bills would be drafted and published.

"I give the assurance that we shall not drag our feet in getting the changes enacted because they all form part of labour and employer rights to which government is committed."

**Reportage on President De Klerk's Visit to Taiwan***WA1511191891*

For Taiwanese and South African reportage and commentary on the visit by State President Frederik Willem de Klerk to Taiwan, including reports on his meetings with President Li Teng-hui, please see the Taiwan section of the 14 November China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.



## Liberia

### Sawyer, Ivorian, Senegalese Foreign Ministers Talk

AB1311110091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] The foreign ministers of Senegal and the Ivory Coast have been holding discussions in Monrovia with the interim president, Dr. Amos Sawyer. According to an Information Ministry release, during the meeting yesterday, the Senegalese foreign minister, Mr. Djibo Ka, assured the interim president that his country is committed to the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Agreement. The Senegalese foreign minister was accompanied by his country's army chief of staff and the Ivorian foreign minister, Amara Essy. Mr. Ka said he and the Ivorian foreign minister have been meeting with Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh in Freetown on the implementation of the agreement. Yamoussoukro IV, the Senegalese foreign minister assured Dr. Sawyer, will be carried out according to plans.

In response, the president of the Interim Government of National Unity, Dr. Sawyer, expressed thanks to Presidents Diouf and Boigny [as heard] for the great role they are playing in the search for peace in Liberia. Dr. Sawyer said he was happy with progress made so far since Yamoussoukro IV summit and expressed optimism that the Liberian crisis is being solved properly by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]. He said that the Liberian crisis is now being moved from the military to the political front.

Meanwhile, the Senegalese army chief of staff is in the country to further discuss the deployment of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops throughout Liberia in accordance with Yamoussoukro IV Agreement. He is expected to leave Liberia today.

### ULIMO Promises To Cooperate With ECOMOG

AB1211202/91 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT  
12 Nov 91

[Text] Monrovia, Nov 12 (AFP)—The maverick Liberian rebel group ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy], formed by ex-soldiers of the late president Samuel Doe, has promised to "cooperate fully with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]," following talks with the commander of the West African peacekeeping force in Liberia, an ECOMOG statement said Tuesday [12 November].

Major-General Ishaya Bakut, the field commander of the Nigerian-led ECOMOG force met Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh and the former Liberian soldiers during a visit to Sierra Leone's capital Freetown on Sunday. Bakut went to Freetown to discuss the Liberian peace process which is being brokered by the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States.

The plan includes encampment and disarmament of all warring factions within 60 days of November 15, and democratic elections in six months' time. Observers say the main purpose of the trip was to discuss moves to end border fighting between the United Liberation Movement for Democracy (ULIMO) and Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). ULIMO and NPFL forces have clashed on and off near Liberia's western border with Sierra Leone since early September.

According to the statement, ULIMO field commander Arma Yovlo assured Bakut of the "preparedness and readiness of their group to cooperate fully with ECOMOG."

He said he wanted ECOMOG troops to be deployed on the Liberian and Sierra Leonean borders to create a buffer zone and maintain security in line with the latest peace accord signed last month in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast. Yovlo also assured Bakut that his forces would not do anything to "contravene the current spirit of peace and moves to bring an end to the Liberian conflict."

Bakut is expected to travel Wednesday to Gbarnga in central Liberia to meet Taylor, the statement said.

### ECOMOG To Deploy Troops

AB1611135291 Dakar PANA in English 1047 GMT  
16 Nov 91

[Text] Dakar, 16 Nov. (PANA)—The ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace force in Liberia [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] will start deploying troops along the border between Liberia and Sierra Leone, its commander, Gen. Ishaya Bakut, told a news conference in Monrovia on Friday. Bakut said the deployment of the force was in line with the accord reached at the meeting of ECOWAS leaders on the Liberian crisis held in Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] on 30 October.

Under the accord, all the warring factions in Liberia are required to lay down their arms within 60 days as well as allow ECOMOG troops to control the entire territory.

However, the Nigerian general did not indicate the date when the operation would begin. He also did not give the number of troops involved in the supervision of the buffer-zone aimed at putting an end to the two-months-old fighting between the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and the United Liberation Movement of Liberia [for Democracy] (ULIMO), based in Sierra Leone.

He said the first action of ECOMOG would be to ensure security in the areas controlled by NPFL and that the troops will be deployed at the frontiers.

Bakut said he had received assurances from ULIMO that its soldiers will not fire at ECOMOG troops and appealed to all Liberians to avoid all forms of provocation and cooperate in combing the nooks and corners of

the country for hidden arms. Under the accords, all the warring factions in Liberia are required to lay down their arms within 60 days

### **ECOMOG Warned To Be 'Mindful'**

*AB1611213591 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English  
1900 GMT 15 Nov 91*

[Text] The leadership of the National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly [NPRA] government has clearly stated that while it welcomes ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]-held territory to monitor and supervise the disarmament and encampment of her forces, ECOMOG soldiers should be mindful in dealing with NPFL commandos assigned at various checkpoints throughout the country. NPRA government vice president, Major General Enoch Dogolea, who made the assertion in a release today, urged the field commander of ECOMOG, Major General Ishaya Bakut, to warn his soldiers against making remarks that do not represent them as peacekeepers. According to Vice President Dogolea, the ECOMOG soldiers threatened to forcibly enter NPFL territory if they are not allowed to patrol our areas of control.

He said the NPRA government is committed to peace. This is why it signed [as heard] the Yamoussoukro IV Communiqué which called for total peace in this country. The vice president said because of the government's commitment to the peace process, it should not be miscalculated by politicians to play President Charles Gankay Taylor as a baby who is being nursed that could easily be fooled with play toys. He reiterated [the] NPRA government's position that it will not disarm its forces while ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], according to BBC, has entered into NPFL territory 60 miles, thus continuing her attack and killing our people.

Commenting on the NPRA government's determination to establish a genuine democratic civilian government for the Liberian people, the vice president said it must be understood that President Taylor will under no condition surrender the lives of his people into the hands of those he termed as African political reptiles whose eyes have been darkened by the sweetness of dollars. The NPRA government under these difficult times is not financially obligated to the outside world, and the Liberian people should be proud of that.

### **NPFL Terms Deployment 'Threat'**

*AB1711135791 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English  
1900 GMT 16 Nov 91*

[Text] The caretaker general of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], Dr. Joseph Gye, says the deployment of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops throughout the country is a threat to the security

of the NPFL. Dr. Gye said arms incursions into the country are still being carried out by Sierra Leone soldiers, who are a part of ECOMOG. He wondered, how in such case can they justify their role in the peace-keeping forces when in fact, they are being at war with the NPFL. He called for the withdrawal of the troops and the dissolution of the Amos Sawyer Banjul-led government if peace is to be achieved by ECOMOG, as well as the removal of the heavy military buildup in Monrovia. He said while the NPFL supports the Yamoussoukro IV document calling for the disarmament and encampment of the warring factions, it does not support Sierra Leone's participation. In fact, they are part of the armed bandits known as United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy and led by exile politicians to derail the current peace process.

### **Taylor at Trade Fair; Cited on Importance of Rice**

*AB1711133791 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English  
1900 GMT 16 Nov 91*

[Text] President Charles Gankay Taylor says the 1991 Agricultural Trade Fair is the beginning of food self-sufficiency and food production. Speaking yesterday at the 1991 Agricultural Trade Fair held in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County, President Taylor said for too long food, especially rice, had been used as a weapon to tie the stomachs of the Liberian people. An Information Ministry release quotes President Taylor as saying, gone are the days when long-grain rice was used to divide us as a people. He said with the rich fertile soil every Liberian must wake up and work seriously to provide for the motherland.

The president said rather than providing rice continuously, it was time for donor countries to provide technological assistance to help sustain Liberia [words indistinct].

## **Nigeria**

### **Aikhomu Accuses Private Sector of 'Abetting' Fraud**

*AB1611094291 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT  
13 Nov 91*

[Text] Lagos, Nov 13 (AFP)—Nigerian vice president Augustus Aikhomu Wednesday accused the nation's organised private sector (OPS) of aiding and abetting "fraudulent practices" in the country.

He was replying to a recent 1991 half-yearly report by the OPS which accused the regime of "institutionalising corruption at all levels of government," accumulating budget deficits and aggravating inflation and unemployment.

"The organised private sector (OPS) has not played the game according to the rules but rather, has continued to exploit the deregulatory policies of the government and certain unintended loopholes which they discovered in

such regulations which were innocently meant to enhance the investment atmosphere," Aikhomu told a meeting of the OPS, called to discuss the implementation of the 1991 budget.

The government, he said, was aware of a "catalogue of sordid deeds that characterise" the day-to-day operations of many private sector establishments.

Operators in the private sector, he said, deliberately corrupted public officers in order to circumvent the laws, thereby rendering ineffective "laudable" government economic policies.

**Finance Minister Named to High Traditional Post**  
*AB1511185391 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT  
15 Nov 91*

[Text] Lagos, Nov 15 (AFP) - Nigeria's finance minister Abubakar Alhaji was named to the prestigious traditional post of *Sardauna* [traditional chieftaincy title] of Sokoto on Friday [15 November] in a move diplomats said could enhance his prospects in presidential elections when the military restores civilian rule next year.

The position makes him captain of the guard to the Sultan of Sokoto who is the spiritual chief of black Africa's biggest Moslem community of some 60 million. Abubakar, 53, himself a prince of the Sokoto royal family, thus acquires preeminence over his peers and political authority recognized by all the traditional hierarchy of northern Nigeria.

The diplomatic sources said that the post could provide a springboard for a presidential candidacy, with the new *sardauna* offering continuity which would reassure the international community about Nigeria's economic dialogue with the World Bank initiated in 1986.

There has been no *sardauna* for 25 years, since the assassination of Sir Ahmadu Bello, premier of the northern region and the last title-holder.

**Police Conducting National Inventory of Firearms**  
*AB1611163591 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network  
in English 1500 GMT 15 Nov 91*

[Text] An exercise to determine the number of firearms in the country is being carried out by the Nigeria Police. This was the reason for the recent revocation of all firearms licenses by the Federal Government. The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, gave this explanation today while addressing State House correspondents at Dodan Barracks.

He said that the police had observed that firearms ranging from (?game) guns, double-barrelled guns, hunting rifles, and automatic weapons were in wrong hands. Admiral Aikhomu remarked that government could no longer allow such a situation to continue. The vice president explained that the exercise would enable the Nigeria Police to keep a proper inventory of firearms.

During the exercise, all those whose licenses were revoked will have to reapply.

Commenting on Decree 2, Admiral Aikhomu said that for a long time now only drug pushers and those involved in last year's abortive coup were detained under the decree. He maintained that any one else held in detention under the law is [being held] without his knowledge and approval.

**Sierra Leone**

**Momoh Meets ECOWAS Delegation; Notes Attacks**  
*AB1411123391 Freetown SLBS Radio in English  
2000 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Text] The president, Dr. Joseph Saidu Momoh, today informed the special mission from Senegal and the Ivory Coast that five days to the implementation date of the Yamoussoukro decision for all factions in the Liberian conflict to disarm and encamp. Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebel forces were launching attacks in five places in the Kailahun District, killing people and burning down of 50 houses.

The special mission from the current ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, and President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, briefed President Momoh on decisions reached at the Yamoussoukro IV summit on the Liberian conflict. The president welcomed the Yamoussoukro decision, including the creation of a buffer zone between Sierra Leone and Charles Taylor's forces and promised that his government will endeavor to implement the decisions.

The delegation comprised Senegalese foreign minister, Mr. Djibo Leyti Ka, and Ivorian foreign minister, Mr. Amara Essy.

**Former Minister Prevented From Leaving Country**  
*AB1811113091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 17 Nov 91*

[Text] In Sierra Leone, immigration officers at Freetown Airport have prevented the former foreign minister, Abdul Karim Koroma, who recently joined the opposition, from leaving the country. His passport was confiscated as he was about to embark for London.

**Togo**

**Transition Leaders Meet, Review 'Major Problems'**  
*AB1311150091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 1230 GMT 11 Nov 91*

[Excerpt] The resumption of 1991-1992 academic year was at the center of discussions yesterday in Lome II



during a working session led by Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh. It included the three transition leaders: the president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema; Prime Minister Koffigoh; and the chairman of the High Council of the Republic, HCR, Monsignor Phillipe Fanoko Kpodzro. The objective of the meeting was to review the country's major problems two months after the end of the sovereign national conference, reports Kokou Tozoulou:

[Tozoulou] During the meeting, the three leaders of the country reviewed the country's major problems two months after the sovereign national conference. Their discussions focused on economic, security, and youth issues.

Concerning the country's economic situation, the leaders stressed the need to do the utmost to restore the economic balance, notably through the implementation of the structural adjustment measures adopted with the international financial institutions. To that effect, they call on all businessmen and firms to contribute to a serene social environment conducive to foreign private investment.

Concerning security, the three leaders stressed the need to restore and safeguard peace in the country. Thus, they condemned those who committed the acts of violence and tried twice to undermine the peaceful transition process. They particularly deplored the tribal violence that led to the death of innocent citizens and disavowed those who committed these acts. In this regard, they urgently call on all political parties and socioprofessional and development organizations to work for a peaceful transition. They reaffirmed that violence as a means of political expression is excluded from the democratic game and can in no way help promote the democracy for which many Togolese died.

Consequently, they solemnly recall that possession and carrying of arms of any kind is subject to current law. Consequently, they have asked the government and the HCR to execute as soon as possible laws punishing vandalism and incitation to tribal hatred before, during, and after the electoral process. [passage omitted]

#### **Surveilled Army Officers Said Killed in 'Accident'**

AB1911101091 Paris AFP in French 2251 GMT  
18 Nov 91

[Text] Lome, Nov (AFP)—Togolese national television this evening announced the death, "in a road accident" of two Army officers, including President Gnassingbe

Eyadema's half brother, who were "in principle under close surveillance" for their reported involvement in the 1 and 8 October coup attempts. According to the television, one of the transitional government's official news media, "arms and transmission equipment" were found in the "ordinary vehicle" in which the men were traveling. The report stated that the accident took place "on the night of Saturday, 16 November, at Notye, 100 km north of Lome" but gave no details on the circumstances surrounding it.

The announcer, while wondering whether "the Togolese people" should "laugh or weep over the accident," identified the two men as "Commander Assih, the head of state's half brother, and Lieutenant Egbare." Two other passengers, "Captain Bitenewe and a noncommissioned officer," whose identity was not disclosed, were seriously injured, the television added. No confirmation could be obtained this evening from the minister of territorial administration [interior].

According to the television, the three officers featured on the list of soldiers placed "under close surveillance" since 15 October on suspicion of involvement in the coup attempts of 1 and 8 October.

Announcing the measure on 1 November, the transitional prime minister, Mr. Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, clearly cited Capt. Bitenewe's name but the other two officers involved were, according to him, Commander Narcisse Djoua and Colonel Toyi Gnassingbe, who is also President Eyadema's half brother.

On 1 October, a group of soldiers took over the radio and television, and on 8 October another group of soldiers forced their way into the hotel where the prime minister was residing. These two forceful acts and the ensuing demonstrations left 11 dead and about 100 wounded.

#### **Prime Minister Leaves for Francophone Summit**

AB1711140291 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 1230 GMT 17 Nov 91

[Excerpt] Mr. Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, the Togolese prime minister, left Lome this morning for Paris where he will represent Togo at the Fourth Francophone Summit. The summit will take place from 19 to 21 November in the French capital. [passage omitted]

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20 Nov 91



